

the CZECHS and YUGOS are believed to distrust him and to support KAROLYI.

"Regarding Roumania, in London there are but 40 Roumanians and they are divided into rival groups under CORNEA and TILEA. MANIU is believed to be the only man of possibly adequate standing, but it is likely that his standing is being maintained precisely for the reason that he remains in Roumania.

"Between Roumania and Hungary the best policy is believed to be to keep each equal and concentrate on Transylvania propaganda, about which to the detriment of backing the Axis against Russia, they can fight each other."

No. 354

March 26, 1942
6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

You might be interested in this quotation from the BBC daily directive because of its reference to a London Times editorial.

"Editorial demand of London Times for planned free trade marks as important epoch in world history as repeal of Corn laws. It is direct practical concern of European listeners. Words have now been pronounced which were not uttered in Atlantic Charter. That the Times should have done this is of momentous interest to every man, woman and child in Europe. Some live flesh being put on the bones of the Atlantic Charter.

"It is absolutely essential that this event be adequately reported in every language. This is a vital task of our propaganda. In economic sphere it

provides chance of doing what we are trying to do in political, namely to show that while returning to the sound fundamental principles on which our civilization once flourished -- self-government, individual liberty and free trade -- we realize the need of adding the element of planning and sensible control and we appreciate that although there is much to be learned from the past, there can be no going back."

No. 355

March 26, 1942
6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

According to reports Dutch Roman Catholics are described as fiercely pro-Russian, and the Dutch are said to be blaming their government for not recognizing the Soviets.

2

command, will be far better off than Germany, even though the Reich may dominate Europe.

- b) With her command of raw materials, Japan will be able to live on the fat of the land, while Germany will still be a prey to the tyranny of rationing.

While Germany is still experiencing the 'benefits' of ersatz materials, Japan will revel in rich supplies of natural rubber and tin and will use it for cheap manufactured goods.

- c) However much Germany enslaves the people of Europe she cannot compete with the teeming millions of cheap coolie labor which Japan will command.

However much Germany experiments with substitute coffee, she cannot equal the excellent richness of real coffee which will be among Japan's prizes.

"2. In special broadcasts to the German Army:-

- a) A Military tradition exists between Germany

No. 357

March 27, 1942

12 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

We have been refraining from doing anything with India during these last few weeks until the course of the British had been determined. We must rebroadcast through them because of the following facts:

So far as average listener in India is concerned American short wave stations do not exist. There are probably not more than one or two hundred sets, chiefly owned by Europeans, capable of anything approaching satisfactory reception, and that in early morning hours in the winter only. Station KGEI San Francisco is received best here, and WRCA and one or two others are the only other United States stations which can be picked up with any regularity in the winter. At best, reception is difficult and unsatisfactory and even government monitors have not been listening to the United States. Arabic is not spoken here and is little understood.

No. 358

March 27, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

The attached may amuse you.

We picked up Jane Anderson's broadcast in the monitoring section, and our shortwave people sent it back just as the article says. Miss Anderson has now been off the air for five nights. She probably will be back when they feel the curse is off.

From THE EVENING STAR,
Thursday, March 26, 1942

Nazi Radio Boast Is 'Boomerang' In U. S. Coup

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Chalk up a United States aerial victory over the Nazis.

The Herald Tribune says a neat coup by America's short-wave radio had forced off Berlin broadcasts Jane Anderson, a renegade American who had been a star performer on Nazi programs, sent out for consumption here.

The Americans turned the trick merely by sending back to Germany one of her own broadcasts.

Several nights ago Miss Anderson decided to set this country straight on the "false" reports of food shortages in Germany. She told of attending a Berlin theater with a Nazi friend and then dropping into a cocktail bar. Enthusiastically she continued:

"On silver platters were sweets and cookies. My friend ordered great goblets full of champagne, into which he put shots of cognac to make it more lively. Sweets and cookies. Not bad."

This, she said, should make Americans realize that Germany has plenty of food and drink, staples and tidbits.

The Americans recorded her broadcast, translated it into German and short-waved it back to Germany. The German people, getting along on ersatz beer and black bread, listened.

As of that date Miss Anderson went off the air. Ever since the announcer of the Nazi propaganda program has said each night:

"We are sorry that Jane Ander-

MacARTHUR

The psychological lift which resulted from MacArthur's arrival in Australia has been sustained this week in numerous ways. For one thing, we have kept his name and personality constantly alive. We have described his activities in Australia, and pointed out in many commentaries the prospects which his new command has created. We gave wide publicity to his statements, such as his comment on President Roosevelt's order that he carry the offensive to Japan, his assurance to newspaper correspondents that he intended to give the people the facts about the war in the Southwest Pacific, and his dramatic statement to Australians: "There can be no compromise. We shall win or we shall die, and to this I pledge you the full resources of all the mighty power of my country, and all the blood of my country."

Nor did we forget General Wainwright, of whom we spoke frequently, as he carried on in the MacArthur tradition.

AXIS WEAKNESS

We kept up a running fire of news and comment on evidence of internal weakness in Germany and Italy and on the continent of Europe generally. For example, we reported an appeal to German farmers to ship remaining stores of potatoes to the city to relieve an acute food shortage, and we quoted a Berne report from Rome that this has been the coldest and hungriest winter

of future help when the Axis chains have been broken. We widely broadcast, for instance, the departure for Greece of the Swedish motorship Sicilia with a cargo of food and medicine, not neglecting to mention that the ship had been blessed by a Greek prelate. That this sort of thing is considered dangerous by the Axis may be inferred from recent Berlin announcements that Germany, too, is rushing aid to the Greeks; and to encourage the Italians, we mentioned that Italian prisoners in Australia are well treated and well fed.

No. 360
March 30, 1942
8:30 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

There has been submitted to you by the Joint Chiefs of Staff a proposed order which would bring more closely together the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and our own agency. They have told me that this matter has been taken up with Harry Hopkins for submission to you.

I hope you will approve the order. It exactly conforms to your original directive to me, both in name and function - but which was finally modified at the instance of the Army and Navy. The present proposal comes at their instance. The services now seem to have confidence in our organization and feel that we have in motion certain instrumentalities of war useful to them. For these reasons, and in order more closely to integrate with the armed forces the various elements that we have been developing, they recommend the signing of the order.

On March 16th (my memorandum No. 334) I briefly tried to describe to you how our principal units supplement and support one another. I think it essential that both Chiefs of Staff, under your direction as Commander-in-Chief, should have these services at their disposal. There would then be welded into one fighting force every essential element in modern warfare. You will note that they have even provided for the Commandos.

I am glad to concur in the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, because I believe this is a sensible and necessary step toward the most effective use of all modern war weapons.

Inequality of sacrifice. Among certain sections of the public there is growing evidence of a feeling that "everything is not fair and equal and therefore our sacrifices are not worthwhile." In particular there is the belief that the rich are hit less by rationing than "ordinary persons." "We poor beggars can't get petrol for business, yet we see the big bugs riding in their push cars."

No. 363

March 30, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached paper prepared by Carl W. Ackerman, who is the Dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, and has just returned from a trip to South America.

states "They withdrew to streets surrounding port areas" it is an admission that the entire port area was occupied by a strong British force.

The report also concedes that for more than six hours the British held out, during which period they had presumably time enough to carry out the demolition work they had planned.

Because of statement, "Losses were very slight if it is remembered our troops engaged in fierce fighting with especially trained soldiers", Germans were thus acknowledged to have suffered heavy casualties.

No. 365

March 31, 1942
12:00 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following is the British MEW Weekly Propaganda Digest:

Increasing evidence that native governments in Nazi influenced or occupied countries are growing more courageous in attitude toward conquerors includes:

- (a) Belgium: stopping cash advances to Belgium with credits in clearings, and instead, in exchange for Belgium treasury certificates, taking over credits;
- (b) Slovakia decreed that shares held by foreigners in Slovakian companies must remain deposited with Slovakian National Bank, without consulting with the Germans on the matter;
- (c) Vichy is directing French food into French mouths by allowing, as a concession to peasants and relatives, family parcels to contain rationed goods.

With exception of Milan Fair, which runs April 2nd to 27th, all Italian trade fairs cancelled. Budapest International Fair and Florence Artisans Exhibition are also cancelled. Great discontent aroused in Sweden, Balkans, and Finland by cancellation of German trade fairs, for goods had already been shipped by these countries. Cancellation of fairs caused by:

- (a) transport shortage; (b) consumers goods shortage;
- (c) dangers resulting from visitors of doubtful reputation circulating around.

In Germany reduction of train travel now placed on compulsory basis instead of a voluntary one. Before obtaining tickets all travelers must explain reason for travel.

M. Nelson a laissé entendre ces jours derniers que les Etats-Unis produisaient maintenant près de 3000 avions par mois au lieu de 2300, chiffre prévu, il y a un an, par les plus optimistes pour mars 1942.

"4. La transformation des usines d'automobiles en usines d'aviation a commencé après le 7 décembre et paraît se dérouler suivant les précisions. Mais cette transformation des usines existantes ainsi que la construction des nouvelles nécessitent l'utilisation de plus en plus grande de machines-outils et l'industrie aéronautique n'est pas la seule à faire appel à ces machines qui sont encore en nombre insuffisant pour les besoins.

"5. Si la production aéronautique n'était pas tributaire de l'industrie des machines-outils, il n'y a aucun doute que le succès du programme du Président serait certain. Mais le programme aéronautique fait partie du programme général des productions de guerre dont la réalisation totale apparaît, tout au moins pour l'outillage, comme assez problématique et il semble que les 185.000 avions demandés par le Président pour deux années seront construits en juillet 1944 plutôt qu'en décembre 1943.

et de transports dans la marine. Le plupart de ces avions se trouvaient sur le territoire métropolitain, la zone du Canal, et les Caraïbes.

"350 avions environ, dont 30 ou 40 quadri-moteurs, se trouvaient à Hawaï et 100 avions dont 30 quadri-moteurs se trouvaient aux Philippines.

"La plupart de ces avions se trouvant sur les théâtres d'opérations extérieures ont dû être détruits par les Japonais, à l'exception d'une fraction des quadri-moteurs des Philippines.

"L'aviation navale avait à Hawaï et aux Philippines 450 à 500 avions, dont 350 sur 4 porte-avions; les avions à terre ont dû être en grande partie détruits, ceux des porte-avions sont probablement intacts.

"Malgré les pertes initiales, la force aérienne actuellement disponible des Etats-Unis est probablement aussi forte que celle des Japonais.

"Mais sauf pour les quadri-moteurs, le problème du transport vers un théâtre extérieur est infiniment plus compliqué et les statistiques sur le nombre des avions métropolitains récemment transportés dans le sud-ouest du Pacifique manquent complètement."

first week of April. General Rommel, temporarily checked, will start action again as soon as reinforcements which had been delayed reach Libya.

Since March 1, several trains with German troops and material have been running daily to Italy.

Through Polish sources in Russia it is reported:

1. That there is an increasingly difficult situation in Leningrad where the food shortage is acute in spite of the continued evacuation of civilians. Information is coming in about the alarming situation in the holhoz due to the shortage of labor. There is a serious doubt as to whether all the farm work will be done this spring. In the agricultural Volga region only starvation rations of bread are issued.

2. Traffic on the Murmansk - Soroki - Archangelsk is maintained in spite of constant bombardments. Reservists and militia are being moved from European Russia to the Far East as well as a number of uncertain elements from the front.

- 5 -

3. No mention is being made about the conflict with Japan.

-2-

entire field, and it may not be amiss to let the Vatican circles know how American Catholics feel on this subject.

If there is anything we can do out here to help we are at your service."

No. 369

April 1, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

We have heard from British sources that reports coming from several independent sources in Costa Rica indicate that natives in various sparsely populated areas of Guanacaste Province on the West Coast of Costa Rica sighted three airplanes on the afternoon of March 28. These were known to be neither American nor Costa Rican and their identity is a mystery.

No. 370

April 1, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

It is of interest to note that emigrants to South America from Spain have reported that the final authority for exit from that country is granted by a councillor of the Civil Government at Corunna who is a German citizen.

I don't wish to inflict the whole study on you,
but I thought you might be interested in the attached
graphs which we have made to accompany the study.

1 This information has been given to the Inter-Allied
Committee, United States.

Il m'a demande de faire part a Votre Excellence de ses inquietudes, dans l'espoir qu'une reponse precise sera apportee aux points d'interrogation poses par les Etats-Unis depuis que les depeches de presse ont fait surgir la possibilite du retour de M. Pierre Laval."

On our foreign broadcasts we have been blasting at this Laval thing from the first moment of the rumors. From what we can see it has had some effect.

is threatening, as the following excerpt shows: "Washington is following developments with great interest since Laval's inclusion in the cabinet means all-out collaboration with Germany. Such a policy on the part of Vichy will entail a complete change in American policy toward Vichy. Vichy thenceforth would be considered in the Axis camp."

an influential Spanish aristocrat, was able to save her from Besencon, owing to the intervention of the O.C., Biarritz, who is reasonable.

lesquels nous traitons.

"Or à ce dernier échelon, force est bien de constater que nous nous trouvons, plus que jamais en présence d'agents qui, ou bien disent ne rien savoir, ou bien prennent systématiquement le contre-pied des décisions arrêtées par leurs chefs.

"Tant et si bien que la France prend des engagements définitifs et à long terme, et qu'elle n'obtient rien en échange, sauf cependant de bonnes paroles.

"La politique de la France est pourtant extrêmement simple:

"Elle consiste 1^o à ne point vouloir la guerre, car la France ne saurait se payer le luxe d'être battue une deuxième fois;

2^o à nourrir les français.

"Etant donné ces principes, claires et élémentaires, la position diplomatique de la France, dans la négociation avec les Etats-Unis, devrait être renversée.

"Ce n'est point à nous que les Américains doivent demander des engagements. C'est à nous à demander aux Américains comment et par quels moyens ils peuvent nous aider.

"Les Etats-Unis, en effet, nous demandent des

réclamées par l'Italie, la sortie des deux tankers de la Méditerranée. (Bien entendu, le bateau de Croix-Rouge immobilisé depuis novembre partirait aussi sans délai)."

No. 376

April 6, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

We have been informed that the Laval-Petain meeting is believed to have taken place at the instigation of the Germans, whose object was to arrive at an agreement with the French whereby the security of their western front would be assured throughout the Spring offensive. Our source states that two of the German proposals as conveyed by Petain to Laval were (1) that Laval should be given a cabinet position in the occupied zone, and (2) that French prisoners of war would be released for possible future service in France with the "Garde Mobile" in protecting the western front. Our source pointed out that this would not mean that there would be a withdrawal or a reduction of German troops along the French coast but that it would guarantee the security of the interior of France. He told us that there is "great disunion" in France and that the threat of a Communist uprising has grown to such an extent that at the present time Germany's chief concern with regard to France is military.

When asked how Laval had explained the failure of his mission to the Germans, source stated that the answer given to Abetz was "Il n'y a rien a 'braindre" as Vichy would be obliged to have Laval in the cabinet sooner or later and the Germans would have to "reinforce their pressure".

On being asked if he knew anything of Hitler's plans for the Spring offensive, source replied that the offensive would consist of two actions - one against Russia, and one against England. He said that one of the elements of Hitler's success was that of surprise and that it is, in part, because an air invasion of England has been regarded as "impossible" that Hitler will make one. He stated that Hitler, moreover, "knows that the British are no good as soldiers" and counts on this as a factor in the success of a landing from the air.

Source (who is a Frenchman and pro-Vichy and pro-collaborationist, and whose estimate for that reason must be discounted) praised British planes, saying that they were better in quality and performance than German planes, but scoffed at the suggestion that this could have any appreciable importance as far as the outcome for Hitler was concerned.

that Vladivostok will hold out, should the attack occur. Also, emphasize that the forestalling of growing American Pacific strength would be one of Japan's main motives.

"In the next few months, the bulk of the fighting will probably be done by the Russians rather than by ourselves.

"Emphasize Britain's growing realization of the part she must play after the war in the Europe of the future and her growing understanding of Europe's problems."

c. Morale is bad.

d. Strategic situation is hopeless.

About 1/8 of the news output was devoted to Japan. This was much less than half of the amount which was devoted to Russia. Military operations in China were given minor prominence. The assumption of the high command by "deserter" or "film star" MacArthur proves "military sovereignty" was surrendered by Australia. Japan's threat to India was not stressed. Moderate but constant prominence was given the Indian negotiations. Increasing suggestion that America desires to take over India.

There was no mention whatsoever of the Spring offensive in Russia up to April 1. There were no customary strategic reviews of the military situation and no figures on German losses. There was no more heard about Riom. Standing directive to say nothing suggesting that America is a formidable foe. No word has yet been uttered about Nazi atrocities in Norway and no expectations about France. There has been very little permitted to leak out about Serbia.

Great emphasis on drastic threats for violations. Stern line instead of effort to minimize the gravity of the new rations cuts.

- 2 -

to extort information about British shipping. Meanwhile German agents are promised immunity from arrest or immediate release and German espionage activities continue unchecked.

No. 381

April 7, 1942

8:30 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

As I indicated in my memorandum to you the other day, after conferences with the State Department we have worked out a special propaganda campaign to France. The main objectives of the plan are as follows:

(a) To endeavor to block formation of collaborationist government in France by mobilization of French opinion in favor of policy of resistance.

(b) If German maneuver cannot be blocked, creation of a situation in unoccupied zone which will force the resignation of Marshal Petain and Germans to move in.

(c) Should this occur, cause the French military forces in North Africa and the French fleet to join with us in the fight against Germany.

No. 382

April 6, 1942

6:00 P.M.

Following your request I have shown Mr.

Welles' communication to me.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

I am returning to you the memorandum sent to you by Sumner Welles on March 31 concerning Archduke Otto.

I want to say to you that from the beginning I have refused to entertain any overtures from Otto, because I did not have any basis for relying on any real assistance.

I find a great deal of force in what Mr. Welles says, but Mr. Bullitt had absolutely divergent views. It was because of his representations that I felt it was my duty to present it to you just as he presented it to me. In view of the differences of opinion between the two men do you wish me to pursue it further with Bullitt?

On our own we have been attempting to build a line of communication into Roumania.

-2-

Following your request I have shown Mr.
Welles' communication to no one.

No. 383

April 7, 1942

8:30 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

Under a Lisbon dateline Transocean gave out in English the following:

"In a continually increasing manner U.S. and British reports speak of growing activity of German submarines off the coast of the United States. To a large extent reports originated from U. S. fishing boats returning from working Nova Scotian waters. The fishermen are reported to have had conversations with crews of German U-boats. The fishermen were asked to sell part of their fish, but also to state why when fishing during the night they were carrying such bright lights."

From our London office we received the following admonition:

This may be a mere plant to distract attention from the investigation of possible bases for

submarines in the waters of Latin America.

From the moment the offensive in U. S. waters began German propaganda has gone to excessively great pains to emphasize the fact that German U-boats operate from Europe, that they are capable of doing this as they are specially built for long, rough cruising, and that they are not refueled by mother ships.

Since the breaking of the Sao Paulo story concerning a potential Japanese base, it may be possible that the Axis has concluded that their earlier line is not sufficient to protect from investigation the region affected, and that hence recourse should be made to tactics of diversion.

However, in light of the fact that Trans-ocean consistently carries items which would seem to be especially useful to submarines in finding vessels, i.e., arrival of convoy off the River Plate, it may be this is a serious suggestion to subs to contact a fishing vessel off Nova Scotia which at night will be showing particularly bright lights at night or some other instruction of similar character.

No. 384

April 7, 1942

12 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following information comes from the British Ministry of Economic Warfare Weekly Propaganda Digest:

"1. Included among German or German inspired economic measures to Nazify Europe are:

"a. Ukraine: A system has been imposed that resembles the French revolutionary assignats, new currency will be issued by the new central bank of issue at Rovno; this currency will be called karbovanetz and will be valued at one tenth of a reichs mark, backed by mortgage on real estate;

"b. Latvia: To place entire economic life under Nazi control, a new credit institute Gemeinschaftsbank Ostland has been established:

"c. Former Russian-Poland: Germans have imposed complete Nazi financial control with foreign exchange legislation;

"d. France: There is a system of exemptions from excess profits tax which favors collaborationist enterprises.

"2. In order to increase the food supply for the cities, German agricultural labor will be reapportioned in relationship to the size of farms and intensity of culture. Despite the increase of farm labor by more than one million, poor yields continue because the total farm workers include one million five hundred thousand prisoners of war and foreigners whose will is not in their work. The Germans are having difficulties with Spanish workers, and they hesitate before the risks of using 'undependable' Russians.

"3. Italy:

a. Because of a desperate need for nickel, Italy has withdrawn twenty centesimo coins after having already withdrawn fifty centesimo and one and two lire coins.

b. Ordered that all motor vehicles manufactured before 1930 be confiscated;

c. Obtained one hundred thousand tons of rye from Germany after agreeing to return an equivalent amount of wheat after the harvest.

"5. The cut of German meat, bread and fat rations, effective April 6th, brings meat and bread down to 1914-18 war level at $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 ounces of meat weekly and 71 to 80 ounces of bread weekly. However the fat at 7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per week is much higher than the 2 ounces weekly allotted during the last war.

No. 385

April 7, 1942

12:00 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following has been received direct from Stockholm from one of our representatives there:

"Sweden might well be forced into the lap of the Nazis by an invasion of Norway unless it were meticulously executed, even though the Swedes are very strong for democracy. This view, which coincides with Johnson's, I obtained after talking with Swedish businessmen. Of course, a German assault on Sweden would work the other way. If invaded by both parties at once, Sweden's reaction is not predictable, but even the great fear of the Germans makes a lesser impression on Swedish mentality than the horror aroused by what the Communists have done in the tier of states from Poland to Finland, inclusive. The Swedes are in a quandary because they urgently hope that both Norway and Finland will be independent after the war. The Germans, in fact everyone,

trust the King, who keeps the people's nerves steady. If anything should happen to him, it would be a calamity, and the Germans would surely start something.

"The best way to gain the confidence of the educated classes is by playing up what we hope to achieve through the war and the treaty of peace and what is being done to protect democracy in Scandinavia. The Swedes criticize the United Kingdom for agreeing, as it appears, to Soviet territorial aspirations without offering any effective resistance, but they still like the U. S. because it has no selfish motives, is wise and courageous, and shows signs of real and effective war effort. The Swedes hope against hope that our flamboyant announcements about output will materialize in planes, tanks, etc., so placed as to win the decision. Swedes and English alike are tired to death of political soothsaying and relish the realization that we are convinced Roosevelt, as the moral dynamo of the world, has at his beck and call the untold energy of our people at length aroused. The Swedes, in my opinion, will stand up to any attack, although conditions make them strive to keep neutral for their own good. The amount of assistance we can give Sweden will determine how

long it would be before she succumbed to a Nazi invasion.

"At present there is a delicate balance between the maintenance of the country's national economy and pressures from without. Rather than cause the Swedes to fear us, we should foster their hope in us."

No. 386

12:00 Noon

April 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

As you are aware, we have set up an intelligence in China and we are building up a force there. We have just received word from him that it would be useful to obtain information on Japanese activities at Amoy, where the Japanese do not appear to be active. Some Chinese are still able to proceed from Changchow to Formosa and our agent thinks it might be possible to establish means of intelligence on Japanese activities across the channel. Our agent is arranging for a person with knowledge of naval and military matters and some experience in intelligence work to undertake this task.

No. 387

April 8, 1942

12 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

I thought you might be interested in looking
it three recent reports prepared by our Research and
Analysis Section.

1. A brief report on German Air Strength.
2. A report on the weather element as
related to invasion possibilities in
the Aleutian Islands.
3. Weather report as related to a possible
Japanese Offensive against Eastern
Siberia.

No. 388

April 8, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

Through one of our men in North Africa, and from a source which he considers absolutely reliable, we have just received the following information:

The P.P.F. (Partie Doriot) in the capital is closely collaborating with the Occupation Authorities.

The head of unoccupied France is a certain QUEYRAT, former lawyer of Casablanca, expelled by order of General Weygand. QUEYRAT is also director of the newspaper "L'Emancipation Nationale".

In the occupied zone, FOSSATI has taken an important place together with a certain ARRIGHI.

Contact with the Germans at Vichy is assured by the Commissioner of the GESTAPO GEISSLER who had been on a mission to Oran.

The P.P.F. in collaboration with GEISSLER is preparing

in North Africa an actual overthrow of the Government by means of which French Africa would be handed over to the German Army.

Lists of suspected officials have been prepared. In Algeria all the high Government officials will be replaced by trustworthy men, such as Arrighi and Fossati.

Similar precautions have been taken in Morocco, and Queyrat is also supposed to have an important post.

The French Government and Marshal Petain would be kept in ignorance of this maneuver and be faced with the accomplished fact. The ringleaders count on the apathy of the higher officers and the army in general in order to succeed (thanks to some complicity) without meeting any serious resistance; if necessary more effective aid would be given by the Occupation Authorities.

Copies have been furnished to the Army and Navy Intelligence.

No. 389

April 8, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following is taken from the British
Political Warfare Executive General Weekly
Directive:

"Inasmuch as:

(a) it is not a safe assumption
that our own confidence in Germany's
defeat is shared by most of Europe to
the same extent,

(b) fighting is pretty evenly
matched so far between Russia and Germany
with the betting favoring the latter,
for the sake of morale in occupied countries
it is therefore most important to stress
our utmost confidence in victory and to

indicate how it is being implemented already.

"Emphasize:

(a) ever growing stream of supplies to Russia;

(b) expanding British air offensive against Germany, which is holding in the West one half of Luftwaffe's fighting strength;

(c) effect of the Commando raids, which result in holding in the West large forces of Nazi troops."

No. 390

April 8, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

We have been advised from a reliable source that the Japanese will run merchant ships in convoy to Chile.

S-14

April 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following is a message sent by Admiral Darlan to the French Ambassador as instructions in connection with the Ambassador's visit to you today.

"Il y a lieu (d'attirer) plus particulièrement l'attention du President Roosevelt sur les questions suivantes:

"1) Saint Pierre et Miquelon. Le Gouvernement americain ne peut contester que du fait des accords franco-americains concernant nos possessions il ait une responsabilite propre dans le reglement de cette affaire. De plus la politique traditionnelle des Etats-Unis comme leur situation preponderante dans le nouveau continent ne leur permet pas d'admettre la prolongation sur un point quelconque de ce continent d'un etat de fait issu de la violence. Le Gouvernement francais compte fermement que le Gouvernement federal maintiendra jusqu'au bout la position affirme publiquement par lui au (lendemain) de l'agression contre ces iles.

Il insiste vivement pour obtenir le retablissement sans nouveaux delais de son autorite (sur ces) terriories.

"2) Nouvelle Caledonie.- (Il convient) de repeller fermement l'interet que le Gouvernement francais attache a la publication d'un communique constituant une mise (au) point publique de la position et des intentions du Gouvernement americain (vos telegrammes 1006 - 1007 du 12 Mars)

"3. Afrique du Nord.- Le Gouvernement francais qui vient de repondre dans l'esprit le plus comprehensif aux (diverses) (demandes) americaines (pour) obtenir notamment l'arret des transports par la Tunisie de fournitures a destination des forces de l'axe en (Libye) et qui envisage avec l'Allemagne de nouvelles negociations, en vue de donner dans toute (la) mesure du possible satisfaction au Gouvernement federal concernant les mineraux nord-africains et l'huile d'olive, est fonde a recevoir en countrepartie, et dans l'interet meme du succes de ces negociations, l'assurance que le programme d'assistance economique a l'Afrique du Nord comportera desormais l'entendue et la stabilite indispensables c'est a dire:

a) un ravitaillement substantiel en produits petroliers et en produits solides;

b) un ravitaillement regulier: c'est l'argument le plus puissant que puisse opposer le Gouvernement francais aux pressions des puissances de l'axe sur le plan economique. Il est donc essentiel que ce ravitaillement ne fasse pas l'objet d'une nouvelle negociation au depart de chaque navire (voir a cet egard mon telegram No. 852 a 876 paragraphe 2). D'autre part, le Gouvernement americain comprendra certainement que le Gouvernement francais puisse difficilement admettre, apres les assurances donnees dans ses notes du 14 Mars a l'Amiral Leahy, que la portee de ces assurances paraisse constamment (remises) (en) question.

"Tel serait le cas si le Department d'Etat se reservait la possibilite d'apprécier, suivant les circonstances politiques, l'opportunité d'autoriser ou non le chargement de nos navires.

"Pour votre information M. Franklin Roosevelt appreciera sans doute d'autant plus la portee des arguments qui precedent que l'Amiral Leahy vient d'adresser

a Washington un telegramme recommandant vivement des fournitures a L'A.F.N. de produits petroliers et de produits solides aussi substantielles que possible.

"4) Presse et radio americianes.

"Veuillez insister une fois de plus aupres du President sur le ton et le caractere souvent tendancieux parfois meme injurieux a notre egard, de certains journaux ou de certaines publications americaines et lui demander son intervention personnelle pour obtenir, dans l'interet meme des relations franco-americianes, plus d'objectivites dans les appreciations portees par une partie de la presse ou par la radio americaine sur la politique francaise."

S-15

April 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following is the exchange of messages between the French Ambassador and Vichy on yesterday:

1. From the Ambassador to Vichy:

"Je suis informe tant par le Departement d'Etat que par les services de l'Ambassade britannique que les Anglais n'ont aucune objection a ce que nous etablissions un trafic maritime Lisbonne-Mozambique."

"Par contre le Gouvernement britannique s'oppose au rapatriement des marins du 'Wyiming' et du 'Winnipeg' ainsi que des equipages des navires francais saisis au large de Durban. Le pretexte invoque par les Britanniques est qu'il s'agit de represailles pour des retenues analogues operees par le Gouvernement francais."

2. From the Ambassador to Vichy:

"Pour me permettre de me conformer aux instructions de Votre Excellence concernant l'inscription

chez les consuls des francais residant aux Etats-Unis et la revelation eventuelle de toute activite subversive, k'attacherais du prix a ce que me soient communiquees les noms des beneficiaires de visas de sortie de France, la date eventuell du depart et le lieu de destination."

3. From Vichy to the Ambassador:

"Je vous prie de presenter au Department d'Etat une protestation formelle contre lenvoi, sans preavis au Gouvernement francais, d'un Consul General des Etats-Unis a Brazzaville.

"Vous demanderez a M. Sumner Welles qu'il veuille bien faire une declaration confirmant qu'il ne s'agit que d'une mission a caractere non diplomatique. Vous lui rappelerez d'ailleurs, qu'au moment ou - en novembre dernier - une mission militaire dirigee par un colonel de l'armee des Etats-Unis avait ete envoyee en Afrique Equatoriale, le Sous-Secretaire d'Etat avait deja insiste sur le caractere purement officieux de cette mission et sur l'absence de toute signification diplomatique.

"Vous marquerez une nouvelle fois, que le Gouvernement francais ne saurait admettre que des relations diplomatiques soient etablies avec des rebelles francais qui se sont emparees par la force de territoires qui ne relevent que de la souverainete francaise, qui ont ete condamnes pour haute trahison par les tribunaux de droit commun francais et qui sont, de facon avouee, a la solde d'une puissance etrangere.

"Vous saisissez l'occasion de rappeler a M. Welles qu'il a ete entendu entre vous et lui, a propos de la Nouvelle Calédonie, qu'un communique precisant la position diplomatique de Gouvernement federal serait donne a la presse."

4. From the Ambassador to Admiral Darlan:

"Le rendez-vous que je devais avoir aujourd'hui avec le President est reporte a une date ulterieure, qui, d'apres le Secretaire de la Maison-Blanche Early, sera probablement demain.

"D'apres les renseignements recueillis par l'Attache de presse dans l'entourage du President, celui-ci a pense qu'une situation delicate serait

crée par ma visite chez lui, qui marque l'amélioration des rapports franco-américains, coïncidant avec ma visite à M. Sumner Welles, ayant pour but de remettre à ce dernier une note de protestation du Gouvernement français.

"J'ai, en effet, demandé un rendez-vous au Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat, dès réception du télégramme de Votre Excellence, m'enjoignant de protester contre la désignation d'un Consul Général américain à Brazzaville. Ce rendez-vous a été fixé à ce soir, 8 avril, à 6 heures."

5. From the Ambassador to Admiral Darlan:

"Je me suis longuement entretenu avec M. Sumner Welles. Je lui ai d'abord fait part de la protestation officielle du Gouvernement français, à propos de la désignation d'un consul général à Brazzaville. J'ai marqué que cette désignation, était en contradiction flagrante avec les assurances que M. Welles lui-même m'avait données après l'envoi d'un contingent américain à la Nouvelle Calédonie.

Je lui ai dit combien le gouvernement francais etait peniblement surpris du manque de deference a son endroit du gouvernement americain, en la circonstance, et j'ai, au surplus, indique a mon interlocuteur que la nomination d'un consul a Brazzaville etait en contradiction avec la convention consulaire franco-americaine de 1853.

"Mon interlocuteur m'a dit n'avoir pas eu presente a l'esprit cette convention de 1853 dont il ne nie point les termes imperatifs; il a insiste sur le fait que l'envoi d'un consul N'avait aucune espee de signification diplomatique comme n'en avait eu aucue l'envoi au mois de novembre d'une mission militaire.

"Il s'est declare dispose a faire a la presse une communication destinee a mettre au point les relations franco-americaines. Vous serez agreablement surpris, m'a t-il dit. Il y a eu certes de l'emotion dans la presse parisienne, mais la presse de la zone libre n'a rien publie sur la question. D'ailleurs jamais depuis l'armistice, a t-il ajoute avec beaucoup d'emphase - les relations franco-americaines n'ont ete aussi bonnes.

"M. Sumner Welles m'a demande de lui confirmer par une note ecrite la reclamation orale que je venais de formuler. Il m'a promis de repondre immediatement, et il a reitere que je serais certainement etonne par le caractere de sa reponse.

"J'ai profite de ces dispositions favorables pour amener la conversation sur le ravitaillement de l'Afrique du Nord. La encore mon interlocuteur est alle au devant de mes demandes puisqu'il m'a assure que les Etats-Unis allaient tout faire pour que puisse se faire le ravitaillement en petrole, en meme temps que celui en produits solides. En ce qui concerne les deux tankers demandes par le gouvernement portugais, et dont la sortie de la Mediterranee devrait etre consideree comme nous permettant la rotation de deux navires supplementaires, le Sous-Secretaire d'Etat m'a promis de tout faire pour que le gouvernement britannique partage cette maniere de voir.

"Il m'a spontanément confirme que le Mont Everest, charge de produits de la Croix-Rouge, allait pouvoir partir des que la Tresorerie lui aurait donne les documents de clearance.

"Il m'a enfin assure qu'il allait intervenir encore aupres des grands journaux et des postes de radio pour que la France cesse d'etre insultee comme elle l'etait jusqu'a ces temps derniers.

"M. Sumner Welles paraissait personnellement tres heureux de la tournure prise par les rapports entre les deux pays. Au sujet du probleme nevralgique de Saint Pierre et Miquelon, mon interlocuteur m'a avoue que le gouvernement federal n'apercevait pas D8issue, a moins d'envoyer un corps expeditionnaire, ce qui est, m'a t-il dit, proprement inconcevable. Je lui ai demande d'insérer, dans son communique, un paragraphe affirmant que la position du Department Etat reste la meme que celle qu'il avait affirmee avec tant d'eclat le 25 decembre dernier au moment du coup de force gaulliste.

"J'ai eu le sentiment tres net que le gouvernement des Etats-Unis se rendait compte, devant les campagnes de la presse de Paris et devant les affirmations de la radio allemande, de la necessite pour lui de consolider, dans toute la mesure du possible, la position politique du gouvernement du Marechal.

"Apres avoir longtemps joue avec le feu, l'Administration federale se rend sans doute brusquement compte, au moment ou s'ouvrent les operations militaires du printemps, qu'il est absurde de soulever contre les Etats-Unis le sentiment francais jusqu'ici tellement oriente vers la sympathie a l'egard de l'Amerique.

"En somme, le bon sens parait - au moins pour le moment - triompher sur toute la ligne. Esperons que ce ne sera point passager et que le jour est enfin venu ou les dirigeants de la politique americaine ont enfin compris les difficultes de la position francaise et l'interet qu'ils ont a nous aider."

No. 391

April 10, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

This report, covering highlights of the week's war on the propaganda front, is based on recording of broadcasts on short wave at FCC's listening posts in Washington and Portland, Oregon; the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening posts in San Francisco and New York; on medium wave broadcasts recorded by the British Broadcasting Corporation and by our own monitors.

Basic lines of propaganda strategy have not changed materially since last week. Military and diplomatic developments, however, have created new points of tension and required quick adjustments to new propaganda situations. The war of nerves has been stepped up this week, with each side trying to paralyze the enemy with defeatism, terror, and consciousness of guilt.

A striking new development has been an unprecedented Axis insistence upon the superior production power of the Tripartite nations. This is obviously an answer to our continuing strong line on the United States as the arsenal of democracy.

The Axis this week also became exceptionally voluble on the subject of its war aims. Only by assuming extreme Axis ineptitude could this line be interpreted as part of a peace offensive; the position of the United States in the post-war world envisioned by Axis propagandists is so unfavorable that its effect (upon any but traitors) should be to stir Americans to greater determination and resistance.

Evidently under the EASTER last President Roosevelt

The dominant topical reference of the week was Easter, which produced an unusually clear example of some of the basic differences between Axis propaganda tactics and our own. Axis strategy, in general, was to use the religious theme destructively, attempting to put us in a position of moral inferiority by stressing our hypocrisy. The Axis also sought to use Easter thoughts to split away from the common allied cause of the Catholics, Christian pacifists, and anti-Semites. Our own treatment of the religious theme, on the other hand, was mainly positive. We stressed our continuing fidelity to Christian principles and contrasted our freedom of conscience with the oppressions of totalitarianism.

The opening salvo of the Axis Easter campaign was Anti-Semitic: The Jews killed Christ, and this war is a holy crusade against Christ-killers. The charge of hypocrisy took

life were going to church to pray, we broadcast a statement by Senator Wood emphasizing the right of everyone to worship God in

several forms. The alliance of the United Nations with communism was ridiculed, and the Axis expressed "contempt and disgust" with Anglo-American efforts to drag in Christianity as an ally. Berlin's station Debunk compared the Church of England with a prostitute, and said that such words as "fighting for democracy" and "Christianity" were certain signs of the presence of propaganda.

Evidently under the impression that President Roosevelt would make an Easter address, the Axis went to considerable pains to discredit in advance anything he might say. Various Berlin commentators expressed indignation that Roosevelt, as a Non-Catholic, Freemason and ally of Stalin, the priest-murderer, would have the audacity to speak on an Easter theme. The effort to separate Catholics from the Allied cause was directed with special force to Latin America. Rome attacked the "Protestant" enemy. Protestant Christianity was associated with Plutocracy. "We Catholics", Rome said, "Celebrate our Easter of war hoping with confidence for all that signified by the promises of Our Lord; the liberation from the yoke of that which he despised most -- money".

The tone of our treatment of the Easter religious theme, on the other hand, was well illustrated by a feature broadcast on Good Friday. After reporting that Americans of every walk of life were going to church to pray, we broadcast a statement by Senator Mead emphasizing the right of everyone to worship God in

his own way. Mead contrasted tolerance with terror and oppression, and said that in bringing a message to Christians everywhere, he was including Bishop Bergravv in Oslo, Cardinal Faulhaber in Vienna, and Pastor Niemoller in Dachau Concentration Camp. "We of the United Nations," he said, "have something worth fighting for. There will be no mercy killings here; no beatings of the priests of God, and the worshippers; no defiling of the houses of God by the very leaders of the state themselves. We are fighting to keep the world free."

Easter overshadowed war news on many broadcasts, especially on Easter Day. We sent out Easter message by prominent churchmen. We reported that Easter found American soldiers attending services in hundreds of newly built Army chapels. Nor did we neglect to mention, by the way, that the Japs bombed a church at Miral in the Philippines.

WAR OF NERVES

Axis nerve war took the form of dropping hints of possible offensives in a dozen different directions. For example, there was persistent wooing of the Arabs, with the suggestion that one of Germany's chief war aims is the righting of their wrongs. At the same time there was much Axis talk of Gibraltar, of British preparations for a German invasion, and of Soviet planes over Bulgaria. Apparently with the deliberate purpose of con-

fusing, the offensive against Russia was sometimes reported as having begun, and other times as having been postponed until summer. Tokyo was similarly quixotic in respect to Russia, in some programs stressing the neutrality pact with Russia and in others reporting the strengthening of the Manchurian border. Tokyo's broadcasts in Japanese, by the way, continued strongly anti-Soviet.

Only in the case of India has the nerve war become pointed and definite. As the Cripps conversations continued throughout the week without decision, Tokyo's line toward India perceptibly changed from wheedling to threats of ruthless military action.

The high point of Berlin's terrorization was a strong warning to all American and British seamen, broadcast on virtually every program, to keep off British and American ships because Allied seamen now face certain death anywhere on the Seven Seas. It should be recalled that early in the war Berlin broadcast a similar warning to British seamen.

Berlin's station Debunk described the black future that will face Americans after Russia is defeated this summer and Germany and Japan join hands, and England and Africa are taken. America will then be at war with the whole Eastern Hemisphere, and the pressure of two billion people against America will be

They say turn out to be the establishment of footholds far so strong that we shall simply have to quit. As one of our analysts pointed out, this is good propaganda to make Americans get busy.

WE WAGE NERVE WAR. TOO

We began to wage a war of nerves this week ourselves. Our line was set by a George Fielding Eliot broadcast which said, in part: "In the British Isles there are now powerful forces of well armed and equipped troops and a large and increasing number of squadrons of longrange bombing planes carrying much heavier loads than the bombers which were available in 1941.

"German leaders have been sneering at British 'over-insurance'. They have been saying that the British are unwilling to do any of their own fighting, but are keeping their fighting power at home for their own protection.

"Do not be deceived. The British forces now gathered in the British Isles are offensive forces. They are striking forces. They will be employed offensively whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself. The series of commando raids on the western coasts of German-occupied Europe, of which the raid on Saint Nazaire is the most striking example so far, will be followed by others even larger in scale and violence.

"Some of these raids may turn out to be more than raids.

They may turn out to be the establishment of footholds for the entry of Anglo-Saxon forces into large areas now held by German troops...

"Let the German people keep these thoughts in mind as the year goes on. Let them remember them, amidst the hellish thunder and flashes and screams and crash of falling masonry of the night raids that are coming. Let them remember these thoughts amidst the shriek of falling bombs, in the days and nights when the German air fighters are far away and allied bombers fly over Germany."

We reinforced this talk with frequent references to British diversional activities along Europe's west coast. Later, widespread use was made of an article by Fletcher Pratt which stated that American troops were being trained for an invasion of Europe. Finally, to climax our week of nerve war, we gave heavy play in broadcasts to Europe to the arrival in London of General Marshall and Harry Hopkins, quoting General Marshall's portentous statement, regarding Americans in Europe, that "we want to expand over here."

So far the Axis reaction to our nerve war has mainly taken the form of reiteration of the blunt assertion, 'the invasion of Europe is impossible; it simply can't be done.' Meanwhile we continued to give top emphasis to our air and undersea successes against Jap shipping and aircraft, and to RAF bombings in Europe and the Mediterranean. Frequently

we recapitulated the impressive totals of tripartite losses since our entry into the war. We broadcast many eyewitness accounts of the courageous actions of Americans and their Allies in the theatres of war.

Our losses we generally played straight, although whenever possible we emphasized the damage to the enemy which preceded loss. In the case of Bataan, for instance, we accompanied the unhappy news with the statement that our stand had held up the Japanese blitz four months. We quoted President Roosevelt as having said long ago as February 27 that the defenders of Bataan had already done more than could ever have been expected of any men. We pointed out that in addition to diverting 200,000 Japanese troops and enormous amounts of shipping, the defense of Bataan inflicted far greater losses upon the Japs than upon ourselves, and had fired the Filipinos with a blazing spirit of resistance.

EUROPE. ARSENAL OF THE NEW ORDER

The Axis now boldly claims that the arsenal of democracy in the United States is relatively empty compared with the vast productive resources of the new Europe. This is proved, according to twisted Axis logic, by the claim that 55,000,000 skilled workers are employed on the European Continent compared with only 30,000,000 in the United States. Even if these figures were correct or at all comparable, this comparison

leaves out, of course, the man-power of our Allies. Berlin also claimed that the productive power of the United States and Britain is 20 to 30 per cent below Europe's, and that American and British plants are outmoded, while Germany's are modernized.

Such Axis boasting was accompanied by assertions that the sinkings of our ships exceed our ship production, and that we lack the spirit and enthusiasm necessary to realize our potentialities. Frequently quoted on both Axis shortwave and medium wave to the peoples of Europe was a Saturday Evening Post article on our lack of raw materials for our production program.

Such pronouncements clearly betray Axis concern over the effect on the world of our continuing reports of production achievements. Claims of Axis productive superiority in programs for the peoples of Europe is an especially clear indication of distress. In regard to ships, we have taken pains to point out that our building program, this year, will produce many times as many ships as Germany, Italy, and Japan can produce in one year. On one day we announced the launching of a warship ahead of schedule, and the next day we announced the launching of four vessels at four different yards.

We used Donald Nelson's statement that American factories were beating the production quotas set by the President. We called attention to our success in the field of economic warfare,

and we offered convincing proof that this year will see the triumph of Allied aviation over the Axis air armadas. These are only samples of the strong continuing line on our productive power that the Axis is trying desperately to combat.

The significance of our production was given special point by our reporting of the Army Day parade in New York on Saturday. Observing that the parade followed the same route once taken by the AEF, we suggested the deadly parallel that the weight of America will be felt no less in 1942 than it was in 1917 and 1918.

WAR ATMS

The Axis threw out a few choice bits this week on war aims and the role of the Axis after the war. Berlin remembered the anniversary of Charlemagne by drawing an analogy between Charlemagne, who united the French and Germans and fought the English and Tartars, and the Germans, presumably meaning to imply that Germany will achieve a European union. Rome produced a post-war rationale based upon the general premise that many peoples will attain a rank considerably above that granted to them so far by the Anglo-Americans. After stating that the Italian and German races are the two greatest and most vigorous races of Europe, the broadcast put various nations in their rightful places according to the Axis theory. What is left of the British Empire, for instance, will have a place in proportion to the true worth of England, which isn't much. The United States, which proclaims itself the greatest power on earth, is an inflated balloon or

bubble which is already evaporating automatically by contact with reality.

Berlin announced that after the war Germany will embark on a huge ship-building program, emphasizing quality instead of American standardization.

We, too, had something to say about war aims this week. We let President Wilson state them in a widely used quotation from his war speech of exactly twenty-five years ago. This is the speech that emphasized freedom from autocratic governments, the fact that we had no quarrel with the German people, partnership with democratic nations, our determination, our unselfish ends, and the rights of peoples and small nations to freedom.

INDIA

India produced a number of propaganda novelties. Tokyo has been more active than its European partners on the Indian question, and, as was pointed out above, became more truculent as the week progressed.

The Tripartite powers had two major lines on India; according to one, Britain is seeking the intervention of the United States and Russia to make India accept the Cripps proposals. Much attention was given to the threat of Roosevelt intervention, with the prophecy that British Imperialism was about to be exchanged for American Imperialism in India. The

other line was that the British would have to make concessions or lose India. There is every indication that the attack on Colombo was timed as a part of the new propaganda strategy of terror against India. As much was admitted by Tokyo and later by Rome. The quick British announcement of the disastrous result of this raid to the Japs seemed to leave Tokyo temporarily speechless, but subsequently Tokyo went ahead with interpretations of the event which plainly showed careful planning for propagandist effect. We are so sorry, Tokyo said, but such cruel actions are necessary to purge India of British influence. The raid showed, according to Tokyo, that sea routes in the Indian Ocean were now in Jap control.

Akyab also produced a curious and possibly deliberate fumbling of Axis propaganda. Occupation of this port by the Japs was first announced by Chungking and promptly denied by the British. The Axis thereupon accused the English of having obtained Chinese assistance in putting out a propaganda story to influence Indians during the Cripps negotiations. Tokyo later announced that Japanese troops were in Akyab, but this didn't take the original charge of allied faking off the air. Rome, for instance, alternated between calling the occupation true and a propaganda lie. Our own treatment of India was marked by increasing hopefulness and confidence. We handled Johnson's interview with Nehru discreetly so that it sounded like a diplomatic victory. We cited Senator Thomas' prediction of "sound and constructive action with respect to India's future course".

OTHER MAJOR AXIS LINES: SPLITTING THE UNITED NATIONS

Axis divisional propaganda produced such items as the following: (1) Australia has surrendered to Washington politics; (2) London plays a minor role in the Pacific War Council; (3) British inactivity irks the Russians; (4) Fourteen U. S. expeditionary forces are engaged in seizing the British Empire. A Pro-Nazi Frenchman in Berlin told French Canadians that their hour of liberation is near. Lend-Lease was said to represent a policy of U. S. economic imperialism that was bound to result eventually in friction and war between the United States and various beneficiaries of Lend-Lease.

To split the United States internally, Berlin started talking about 1942 elections, urging Americans to "see that they are held". "Don't let them be called off for some fake reason," Berlin said. This line sharply recalls the sort of talk in some so-called respectable circles that preceded our elections of 1940. Berlin also said that considerable anxiety was felt in this country about the next elections because they might result in an explosion of stored-up discontent.

The Axis also amused itself with President Roosevelt's request for a name for this war by suggesting such names as "Roosevelt's

WAR" and "My WAR". Rome offered "The War of My Wife", because Mrs. Roosevelt is turning the United States to Bolshevism. This kind of thing was carried on even more enthusiastically on Axis medium wave stations to European peoples, producing such suggestions as "The War of American Imperialism", "The War for Gold", "The Jitters War", and "The War to Make the World Safe for Hypocrisy".

AXIS LINES: MORALITY

Tokyo denounced the removal of Japs from the West Coast of this land of "Justice" as simply a scheme to make the Japs improve and make garden spots of the barren land of the interior as they did with the States of California, Oregon, and Washington. Japanese concern for Japs in this country may have been indicated in a frequently repeated line in prisoners' messages from Japan saying, "I hope Japanese Nationals are treated as well as we are". Tokyo also said that Japan won't sink Allied hospital ships even though the Allies sink theirs, because Japan will win in a "fair and just" manner.

OUR ANSWER: SOLIDARITY

Against Axis division propaganda we offered a wealth of evidence of solidarity among the United Nations. For instance, we broadcast an exchange of letters between a British Home Guard

Corporal and the Chief of U. S. Army Ordnance to show the appreciation by the English of Lend-Lease aid. In a feature on General Stilwell, we emphasized American-Chinese collaboration. We spoke of the kindness and hospitality of Australia to American troops, and quoted General MacArthur as saying that he and his Australian Aide, General Blamey, worked together "like blood brothers". We praised the courage of the Dutch. We told the story of the Yugoslavian mother who gave birth in a life boat, noting that her heroism had roused American mothers and all Americans and expressing the hope that this fact would inspire the Chetnik armies fighting in Yugoslavia.

We publicized evidences of Latin-American solidarity with the Allied cause, reporting the seizure of Axis agents in Mexico and the desire of many Latin Americans to take an active military part in the war.

As for American domestic unity, We particularly emphasized the solidarity meeting of the CIO and AFL in Pittsburgh, Tuesday night, which demonstrated that these two leading labor organizations have now buried the hatchet in the interests of national unity. We also widely featured the tribute of the CIO, in a paid advertisement, to General MacArthur, as well as the CIO unity message to the Australian Council of Trade Unions. We told of Mt. Gilead, a small Ohio town, once isolationist, which has now gone all-out in behalf of the war effort.

AXIS WEAKNESS

We kept up a drum fire of attack on Axis weakness. In one typical feature we agreed with the Nazi statement that food is a weapon, but pointed out that the Germans are using the lack of food as a weapon. We have the weapon in enormous quantities, we said, and enough to win the war and to feed Europe after this war, but not Hitler's Europe. We reported the hunger of France, and French popular hatred of collaborationists. We used Axis admissions to prove the existence of an increasing menace of typhus in Europe, adding evidence from Geneva that the Nazis have stopped announcing typhus victims in the Reich. We pointed out that Germans support Hitler not out of fear of the Gestapo but out of fear for the consequences of defeat. Describing the general feeling of uneasiness in Germany, we invited the Germans and Italians to shake off their oppressors.

RESISTANCE

Without pause we have exposed the wrongs of the conquered peoples of the world and encouraged them to resistance. In one of our roundups on European sabotage, we referred to the "other spring offensive" as the offensive of sabotage. We told how suffering has united Norway, where any compromise with the Nazis seems impossible. We devoted a special feature to Albania, describing how the former Italian-Albanian friendship was destroyed by Fascist imperialism. Americans, who are equally the friends

of the Albanian and Italian peoples, hope that this painful interlude will be forgotten quickly and friendship restored.

We told how the Nazis are robbing Italy of her food-stuffs. We described photographs proving how food pouring into France from North Africa is snatched by the Germans. We broadcast a letter from a French woman of St. Nazaire which described how the Germans continue to loot the starving French. French sympathy is with England; the French hate German "swine" and collaborationists.

We also corrected the impression in some quarters that Japs control almost all of the Philippine Islands. We showed that the greatest part of the Philippines, both in territory and population, remains free of the Jap invader and under the U. S. flag.

No. 392

April 10, 1942

"Special"

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

I thought you would want to see immediately a message which has just come to us from our man in Tangier. I have not discussed it with anyone, but have transmitted the contents to the Army and Navy.

"It is anticipated by the French Command that there will be a German break through Tunisia, and a possible attack simultaneously through Spanish Morocco. The French are now determined to resist and asked today "How soon can you deliver at Port Lyautey:

20,000 anti tank mines, 15 kilos each
(packed in cases weighing 20 to 30 kilos)

8000 similar mines will be wanted elsewhere later."

The French have requested the utmost secrecy and speed. Please advise. Have advised Chief of Staff at Gibraltar."

April 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

On April 9 the following message was received by Admiral Darlan from Henri-Haye:

"J'ai ete recu a la Maison-Blanche, a midi 45 aujourd'hui, par le President Roosevelt.

"J'ai trouve le President, qui avait veille la nuit precedente afin de prendre connaissance des rapports militaires venus de Bataan, dans le meilleur etat physique et dans le plus excellent etat moral.

"Je lui ai tout de suite remis l'exemplaire dedicace de la "France Nouvelle" et il m'a demande de transmettre ses meilleurs remerciements au Marechal Petain.

"Je lui ai fait part de la gratitude francaise pour l'envoi en France du Mont Everest, porteur d'une cargaison de la Croix-Rouge, destinee plus particulierement aux enfants de la zone libre. Ce navire levera l'ancre incessamment.

"Aussitot apres, j'ai rappele au President, qu'au cours de ma precedente visite, j'avais ete assez heureux pour recueillir son approbation de principe a l'envoi de vivres aux prisonniers de guerre francais. J'ai fait etat, une nouvelle fois, des differences existant entre les rations des prisonniers britanniques et les rations des prisonniers francais. De plus, j'ai demande

"J'ai fait remarquer a mon interlocuteur que les prisonniers britanniques recevaient vingt-deux livres de viande par mois, alors que les notres n'avaient meme pas une livre dans le meme temps. J'ai souligne que les vingt-deux livres des britanniques transitaient librement a travers le territoire francais. Si ai-je marque, on se prevaut pour empecher l'envoi de viande en conserves, aux prisonniers francais sous pretexte qu'en agissant ainsi, on permet aux allemands d'echapper au soin de nourrir leurs prisonniers, il est aise de retorquer que, dans ce cas, on ne concoit point que seuls les prisonniers francais soient victimes de cette doctrine et qu'elle ne soit point appliquee aux prisonniers anglais, belges ou hollandais. bien user de votre

"Le President m'a promis de parler de ce sujet a M. Sumner Welles, avec le desir de trouver une prompte et satisfaisant solution a cet angoissant problem.

"Faisant et etat des renseignements recents que Votre Excellence a bien voulu me fournir au sujet des difficultes eprouvee par notre economie pour realiser la soudure entre les deux recoltes de ble, j'ai demande au President de nous aider a realiser cette soudure, en nous permettant d'acheter sur le marche americain des quantites de ble suffisantes pour remplir deux ou trois de nos cargos.

"Le President s'est montre favorable au principe de ces achats et de ces envois. La encore il m'a promis de parler sans delai avec M. Sumner Welles, avec le souci de nous donner satisfaction.

"Jamais, me dit alors le President, nos deux pays ne se sont aussi bien compris, qu'ils se comprennent depuis ces dernieres semaines.

"Personne, lui ai-je repondu, ne s'en rejouit plus que moi, mais je crois que cette comprehension serait encore accrue, si vous vouliez bien user de votre

autorite personnelle pour amener les dirigeants de la presse et de la radio a une plus bienveillante analyse des tranquilles epreuves traversees par la France.

"Le President m'a dit que le ton de la presse et des commentateurs de radio qui s'est fortement ameliore au cours des jours recents, serait beaucoup mieux encore dans les prochaines semaines.

"J'ai profite de ces dispositions bienveillantes pour lui demander de fixer d'accord avec M. Sumner Welles un modus vivendi stable pour le ravitaillement de l'Afrique du Nord. Il m'a promis de s'entretenir immediatement de la question avec M. Welles qui est lui-meme favorable a cette idee.

"Au sujet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, le President est forte ennuye. Il m'a meme demande si nous ne pourrions pas laisser sommeiller la question (let the dog sleep). Je lui ai fait remarquer qu'il y aurait bientot quatre mois que nous attendions le reglement de cet incident et que ce n'etait point de notre faute si rien encore n'etait regle. Le President m'a paru

fort embarrasse de la position dans laquelle l'ont mis les gaullistes, et fort mecontent contre les gaullistes du mepris dans lequel ceux-ci tiennent les objurgations américaines.

"Je lui ai alors suggere que l'ensemble de la position diplomatique americaine pourrait etre precise dans le communique qui doit etre prochainement issu par M. Sumner Welles. En affirmant que les Etats-Unis respectent entierement l'unite de l'Empire francais, meme si des occupations de fait imposees par l'etat de guerre ont ete necessaires a la securite des Etats-Unis, satisfaction sera donnee au gouvernement francais qui a montre, dans l'affaire de la Nouvelle-Caledonie et surtout a la Martinique, de quelle bonne volonte il etait anime a l'egard du gouvernement federal.

"Le President a paru frappe par mon raisonnement; je crois sincerement qu'il agira dans le sens que j'ai preconise.

"Avant mon depart, il m'a dit que les Etats-Unis entendaient bien regler immediatement le compte d'Hitler, se reservant pour plus tard de regler celui des Japonais.

Cette affirmation m'a paru singuliere, le jour meme de la perte de Bataan, mais elle me parait bien correspondre aux preoccupations presentes du President qui rompt ainsi en visiere avec tous ceux - fort nombreux - qui le pressent de se desinteresser de la lutte dans l'Atlantique, pour consacrer toutes les forces armees des Etats-Unis a la bataille du Pacifique."

No. 393

April 11, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following private report from Zurich has been received by the British Political Warfare Executive:

"General Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin will be accompanied on his trip to Sofia, Budapest and Bucharest, by a high German Foreign Office official who will act as interpreter and also by the Counsellor and First Secretary of the Embassy. Emphasizing Oshima's strong advocacy of Japanese intervention against Russia, diplomatic circles declare that at Berlin's wish he has undertaken the mission to urge reluctant Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary to accede to the German demands for full scale military participation in a Russian offensive. Oshima, by explaining his conviction that Japan will attack Russia at the moment the German offensive is launched, will add weight to these persuasions."

No. 394

April 11, 1942

6:00 P.M.

official evidence only.

VICHY AND FRANCE:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following has just come to us from our London office. It is the French subdirective of British Political Warfare Executive:

WAR

a. Britain is beginning to take the offensive herself, no longer merely preparing to resist German invasion. In order to show a new spirit offensive, indications of eagerness and impatience of the British public may be used. Weather conditions are the only limitations to an RAF offensive against Germany.

b. Russia - Still holds initiative.

c. Air - Do not exaggerate scale attacks by present standards. They are only average. Weight these attacks will increase as weather improves and more aircraft are produced. In stating the damage done in these raids, care should be exercised. Use

official evidence only.

VICHY AND FRANCE:

a. This week Laval's chance of coming back in the Vichy Cabinet seems even more remote. The weight of our attack should be on Pucheu and Darlan and the helplessness of Petain. We should not, however, forget Laval.

b. The supplies to North Africa should be treated in accordance with official communiques from Washington and London.

No. 395

April 11, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

The following information is from the British Political Warfare Executive Italian directive:

"Background:

Emphasis on 'bright future' has suddenly replaced the campaign of intimidation and pessimism which followed Mussolini's speech of March 26th. They have dropped the propaganda against Russia probably because:

- a) unfavorable reaction on the part of the industrial workers.
- b) difficulties in the way of sending more troops to Russia. They have returned to the thesis 'mare nostrum' and have dropped the references to specific territorial claims against France. This is probably due to:
 - 1) Hitler's having forbidden their formulation.
 - 2) Italian public's having lost interest.

The grain situation has grown constantly worse. This is illustrated by:

- a) Mussolini's visit to Frosinone
- b) Fifth postponement of the date of delivery of the grain to the state pools,
- c) the fact that the Draconian degress against farm shirkers are not enforced
- d) receipt of rye from Germany

Propaganda:

a) Point out that alleviation of the Italian food situation depends on the maintenance of order in the Balkans; stress that the famine in Greece is another drain on the Italian economy; comment on fighting in Yugoslavia and elsewhere in the Balkans.

b) At the present the Italian headquarters on the Russian front are at Stalino with the Italian troops grouped around Gorloкова. Emphasize the fighting in this area, especially along Tangarod-Dniepro Etrousk railway. Keep in mind that the Italian people are not

told the details.

c) Bear in mind the possibility that there may be an attack by Rommel.

d) Draw attention to the fact that eighty percent of RAF aircraft abroad and ninety percent of the aircraft based in Britain were manufactured in Britain."

No. 396

April 11, 1942

6:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan .

The following is from the German Directive of the British Political Warfare Executive:

"Appreciation of German home situation:

a. German attention is still almost exclusively concentrated on the Russian front and concerns at home, although RAF offensive rapidly is becoming a source of apprehension. There is a feeling of anxiety over contacts between civilians and soldiers. The soldiers from the front are easily disillusioned by the conditions they find while on leave. Many civilians are shocked by their attitude. The home front is reminded daily that it must live up to the soldiers. This situation is explanation of why the Deutschlandsender is more truthful about Russia in its home broadcasts than those to Europe.

b. The second line for the home front is a

building up of Confidence in the Spring offensive. This will be launched along the whole front from Murmansk to Sebastapol, with new strategy, new troops and new weapons.

c. The third main theme is successes of the U-boats.

d. There is evidence of strong skepticism of alleged victories in the East, despite the bouyant tone of German propaganda. The Germans are only interested in a final 1942 victory over Russia.

e. Omissions in home news: Representation of Japanese at the Vatican; no reference whatsoever to Suackel since his appointment; Laval negotiations; full stop on recalling that some of the territory occupied by Japan was at one time German-New Guinea, Bismark Archipelago, etc.

Policy and Strategy

a. India. Do not bore listeners by giving too great length or prominence to this, for Germans, minor topic.

b. Russia. Use to the fullest all German

self-commitments to Spring counter-offensive along the whole front; use again the 38 divisions scheduled for reequipment and rest kept this winter at the front; revive the German admissions of last November of the underestimate of Russia and its strength. Stress the industrial strength of Russia beyond the Urals. Call attention to the predicament of the three Italian divisions, Celere, Vesuvio and Torino, on the Russian front and to the fourth division which is now enroute to the front.

c. Mediterranean. Maintain the diversion theme. Malta is concentrating on itself full force of fleet of bombers sufficient to blitz London. If Rommel moves, the attack should be played up as an attempt to break through the Suez.

d. Far East. Straight news, no military surveys.

e. Northern Route. Can again be run hard. Also the inactivity of the Scheer, Lirpitz and Hipper. For seven weeks the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been under repair. After six weeks out of action the Prince

Eugen is still in Trondheim. The Murmansk front is becoming a heavy German commitment. Failed on account of German inability to keep up sea communications for Dietl's troops. Heavy shipping losses by Germany due to action by Russian and British submarines and aircraft.

f. Do not place too much emphasis on American claims of U-boats sunk in the Atlantic or Japanese ships sunk in the Pacific.

g. Air. Give care to quick home releases of the effectiveness of raids, which should never be used for Germany without a further check. Continue to comment that Gatha, Magdeburg, Sluttgart and Wuerzburg are the same flying distance as Lubeck. Stress the deliberate strategy of pummelling one area till flak is moved in and then striking elsewhere, when reporting raids on France. Production strength of British aircraft is shown by the fact that 90% of home based aircraft is British made, more than 80% of all aircraft in RAF, including overseas, and 100% of night bombers are British made.

"Features and Talks

a. As in 1917, Germans are feeling the stress. When giving explanation for ration cuts never attribute them to the blockade but always to:

1) The call up of German peasants due to shortage of manpower.

2) The passive resistance of occupied territories which should export.

3) The call up of German Balkan allies such as Roumania.

b. Britain's part in a single Anglo-Russian strategy."

April 13, 1942

12:00 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: William J. Donovan

A. We have received a report regarding the supplying of submarines at a point between the Mana and the Maroni rivers in French Guiana about thirty metres off shore.

B. Our source also reports that war material comprising modern arms and a large quantity of ammunition in boxes each containing 24,000 cartridges was landed recently at Cayenne. This material is now in the care of Governor Chot and is stored in a tunnel which connects the barracks and treasury with the Government Building.

C. A radio transmitter which is used clandestinely by Chot is also stated to be in this tunnel. It is further reported that Chot maintains secret correspondence with Admiral Robert in Martinique without the knowledge of Petain.

D. A natural refuge in Martinique situated between rocks northeast of San Pedro between Mont Pele and Mont Merin serving as a base for submarine and aviation is also reported by source.

We cannot vouch for the reliability of the source of the above reports but believe it to be reliable.

No. 398

April 13, 1942

12:00 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

From: William J. Donovan

The following extract from Marlborough: His Life and Times, Winston Churchill (Vol. V, p. 553), you may find worth a glance:

"We have now reached the culmination of the eighteenth century world war, and also of this story..... We have witnessed a spectacle, so moving for the times in which we live, of a league of twenty-six signatory states successfully resisting and finally overcoming a mighty coherent military despotism. It was a war of the circumference against the centre..... Thus the circle of quaking states and peoples, who had almost resigned themselves to an inevitable overlordship became a ring of fire and steel, which in its contraction wore down and strangled their terrible foe."

No. 399

April 13, 1942
12:00 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

Following the cable from our man in Tangier which I sent you on Friday evening, yesterday we received two additional messages:

1. "I am giving Murphy assurance that you will arrange free dollar credit to Howard J. Sachs, 30 Pine Street, New York City. This will be for the benefit of Aliab, Deerfield, Connecticut and/or his family. This deal is with the second group separate from the blocked dollar deal with Robinhood. Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars will be the amount. This will be used to purchase immediately two million Algerian Francs in Algeria at the rate of one hundred fifteen francs per free dollar. Exact dollar cost will be sent later. This matter must not be

delayed. Please confirm my authority."

2. "There is a rapidly approaching crisis in military events and French ability to resist. Cannot wait for delayed answers regarding authority to finance resistance and exchange rates. Subject only to the approval of Murphy and Childs, I propose now to use the fifty thousand dollars now credited to me here. This I will use at my discretion to finance Arab and French resistance. I also request immediate credit for a half million dollars for me to use on similar terms as above in an emergency."

I have already arranged to place the \$17,500 to Sachs' credit. In addition there is \$50,000 to Eddy's credit in Tangier.

I ask your approval to make available \$500,000 which he requests, and which I still have out of your fund on the North African project.